



WINCHESTER, IND.

Thursday, Dec. 21.

To our Readers.

About two years ago we commenced the publication of the JOURNAL, under rather unfavorable circumstances.

Our subscription list was small, and we had not the means to make the JOURNAL what we desired. We, however, promised our patrons that we would, from time to time, enlarge and improve our paper until it became worthy of patronage, and fit to be classed among the best local papers in the State. We think we have now fully redeemed that promise, by sending you the JOURNAL so enlarged and improved that it can safely be recommended by all of our friends as a No. 1 local paper.

Heretofore, J. E. BEVERLY, with whom we have formed a partnership, will have the control of the Editorial Department. Of his ability to perform the duties of that position, we need not speak, as our columns will speak for him.

We expect from this time to devote our entire attention to the mechanical department of the paper, and we intend by this means to avoid a great many errors that have heretofore appeared in our columns. We feel confident that by this arrangement we can make the JOURNAL one of the best papers in the West, and we hope to receive a more liberal patronage from our citizens; therefore, while we gratefully acknowledge the many kind favors we have heretofore received from our patrons, we shall hope for and expect a still more liberal support from the citizens of this county. We have not been able to send you the JOURNAL in its present improved condition without considerable expense, and we shall look to the people for our reward.

With many thanks to our patrons for past support and influence, we leave the editorial department of our paper under the exclusive control of Dr. J. E. BEVERLY. C. D. SMITH.

SALUTATORY.

To the Patrons and Readers of the Journal.

The undersigned, in assuming the relation he now does to this journal and the public, would beg leave to assure his friends and readers that the step, unexpected as it no doubt is to many, has not been taken altogether unadvisedly, and that, although from his inexperience of the thing, he may not be able fully to appreciate the difficulties and responsibilities of his new relation, he may yet venture to say, that he is not entirely unaware of their existence. And had he not learned to repose confidence in the final success of all well directed efforts in the straight-forward path of duty and rectitude, he might well be disposed to shrink from the field of arduous labor he has chosen for himself. And he is, indeed, aware that some apology may reasonably be required from one who thus leaves the seclusion of private life to engage in the editorial management of a political journal, in these days of political turmoil and excitement. And he could only say in reply, (with all becoming modesty, it is hoped,) that though a silent, he has by no means been an inattentive or disinterested observer of political events. And that while it would still accord best with his feelings and most cherished pursuits to remain without the arena of political strife, he yet feels that the time has fully come in the history of our hitherto highly favored country, when no true patriot or citizen can shrink from the responsibility of his country and of his race should employ all his powers to the full extent of his influence to assist in saving that country from the disgrace and ruin that a blind and reckless alacrity is seeking—with but too much earnestness of final success—to spread over the whole of our fair domain. For he must be wilfully or ignorantly blind to the import of passing events, who does not clearly recognize the determined purpose of the slave-power, ever aggressive, never satisfied, to nationalize the institution through our government, now in its hands, and through the "atrocious judges" of its own creation, establish its right, or, rather, power to carry and hold its "peculiar species" of property wherever our Northern freeman may take his. For how much greater would be the stride of power and usurpation for a slaveholding Court to decide our State enactments prohibiting slavery unconstitutional than those already taken by the propagandists and acquiesced in by the people?

To mention our politics, is to speak of slavery. It is the essence, the sum and substance, the "bone of contention" in all our political discussions at the present day. The whole thing is being narrowed to a plain and simple, but portentous question. Shall Liberty of Slavery sway the destinies of our country? In the light of the present age, slavery cannot sustain itself unless it gain supreme control. Rule or ruin is now its motto. The danger is, as things are now going, it will both rule and ruin.

After what has been said, it is needless to state where the writer will be found in the great struggle that now convulses our whole country. Indeed, to those acquainted with his past history, no word need be said on the subject. Those best acquainted with his "antecedents," know that he is no new convert to the Anti-Slavery faith, or new-comer in the Republican ranks; but that for the whole of his political life of a score and more of years he has acted from the same platform on which he at present stands. And he has only further to say on this subject, at present, that while his stand on this question will be firm and uncompromising, and his future course in this journal strictly and undeviatingly in accordance with his own convictions of truth and duty, he hopes to be able to treat those holding different opinions from himself on this or any other subject with all due respect and courtesy.

But our community has other and important interests apart from those of a political nature; and in their promotion, as time and circumstances develop the occasion, he will take the greatest pleasure. The intellectual and moral education of our youth, which lies at the foundation of all true and lasting prosperity and reform, will enlist his most solicitous regard; and all just and feasible plans for making the facilities for an education more free and accessible to all, will find in him a strenuous and untiring advocate.

He will always be found with those who are laboring to stay the ravages of Intemperance in our land, and in the support of every enterprise or movement that promises genuine reform or improvement. And Agriculture, the great material interest of our country, will engage much of his attention.

And now, having perhaps said too much already, he will bring this article to a close, hoping the future intercourse between himself and readers may be both pleasant and profitable, and wishing them all a very happy new year.

Christmas. The day passed off very quietly with us. It was a fine, dry, beautiful, sunny day; and we had at least one good thing as Patrick would say; we had no fire crackers. We enjoyed this destination very much. To be sure the boys did burn some powder around that gave some pretty sharp reports. But that, at a distance, is not like having those plaguey things whizzing and popping all around you and under your feet. We would contribute something to have the live cracker traffic abolished. Think most of our citizens were at pleasant parties that day and knew that we were at one. Many of our neighboring farmers were in town and enjoying themselves, we suppose, as well as low and falling prices, and perhaps in some instances the important duties of needy creditors, would allow. Every body sober and quiet so far as we saw.

One little incident struck us so pleasantly and added so much to our fight-heartedness on the occasion, that we cannot forbear jotting it down. Stopping one of the Drays with a load of barrels to have a little furniture moved to the office, the driver said he could do the job soon as he got through delivering those apples to the widow ladies who were keeping house in town. Guessing the nature of the case, we enquired who was making such handsome Christmas Gifts, and had the satisfaction of hearing him pronounce the familiar name of our old friend ELIAS MARTIN. We hear a great deal of talk and professions of one kind and another that don't amount to much, but when we know a man to do a noble and disinterested act, we feel like giving him credit.

We are sorry to have to ask our readers' indulgence in respect to divers typographical errors on our outside. The fact is, we have all been too much hurried in getting up this number. It has all been set up anew, and there has been much extra labor to perform in the changes and alterations necessary, and which, to get the paper out at the usual time, we were obliged to push through rather fast for accuracy.

EXTRA NUMBERS.—We send out this week a large number of extra copies of our new paper to persons around the county and elsewhere who are not subscribers, in the hope that, seeing our present improvement and learning our plans and intentions for the future, they will be induced to become subscribers, and in that way lend us a helping hand. Money, it will be seen, may be forwarded by mail at our risk.

JOHN E. BEVERLY.

To the Old Subscribers of the Journal.

You will notice that we have with this number commenced a new series of the JOURNAL, beginning with the commencement of the new year. We do this in consequence of the great changes that have taken place in the paper itself, as well as its proprietorship; and besides we felt a choice that the volumes of our paper should begin and end with the beginning and ending of the year. This is becoming very much the custom with all serial publications. It will make no difference as to our subscribers receiving their papers. They will be sent up to the time subscribed for just the same as if no change had been made; and as they will receive a larger, and we hope, better paper, we don't look for them to complain. We hope, on the contrary, to be so happy as to have them all renew before the old time expires, and that many of them, recognizing the importance of having one good newspaper published in their county, will become voluntary agents to extend its circulation.

Our patrons and friends will observe that we have presumed a little on their kindness and liberality, and taken them a little on trust in the expense we have incurred and laid out our plans to incur on the improvement of the JOURNAL. It will be printed now on the best paper, with new and beautiful type, and we shall make every effort to effect a corresponding improvement in the matter so far as we can bring the proper means to bear upon its columns. Notwithstanding all this additional outlay, we are resolved to furnish the JOURNAL at the old price, and can only rely, as we said before, on the liberality of our patrons in promptly renewing their subscriptions and inducing their neighbors to subscribe. Persons at a distance can send money at our risk, by mail, when no safer mode is convenient.

That was a very pleasant dinner party the old proprietor of the JOURNAL had the happiness to be one of on Christmas day. The company was good, the dinner excellent, the guests all in fine spirits, the amiable host and hostess, (Mr. T. Routh and Lady,) only too kind and obliging. The incident was a very pleasant one.

Gen. Walker a Prisoner.

We learn by our last exchanges that Nicaragua Walker is a prisoner of the United States, having been captured, with 150 of his men, by Commodore Paulding, of the United States frigate Wabash. The men were to be sent on to Norfolk. The General is in New York on parole. The prospect seems very favorable that the "manifest destiny" men of the South will be down on the Administration for this act, and that Nicaragua will soon attract "more attention" than will be altogether pleasing to Mr. Buchanan. Poor old Buck! Between Nicaragua and Kansas—the North and the South—he will have a "hard road to travel."

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.—A lot of nice Gift Books, for the Holidays, at PERCE'S Drug and Book Store, under the JOURNAL office.

WASHINGTON ITEMS. From our own Correspondent. WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 22. Mr. EDITOR:—In my last I set down the Kansas question. To-day he took ground in favor of the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, with, or without Slavery—as the case may present itself. I am told that this is the same Dr. Fitch, who, when canvassing for Congress in your State in 1849, declared in a letter written to one Grove Pomeroy, that he was in favor of abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia; of extending the Wilmot Proviso over the Territory of California and New Mexico; and of prohibiting the "interstate" Slave State. He was then seeking votes, as I am told, for a seat in Congress, and without the aid of POMEROY and his Abolition friends, he could not succeed. Hence his letter above referred to. Now he is seeking votes to retain a seat; hence his present, seemingly inconsistent position. I think, however, he will not be as successful in getting Southern gentlemen, as he was in misleading Grove Pomeroy and party. The most of them who are now in the Senate, have placed themselves upon the record in the HARLAN case last Congress; and doubtless have too much regard for their character, for consistency to sacrifice it to gratify Mr. Fitch, or any other Northern weather-cock, who turns about with every breeze that may seem to favor his own selfish purposes.

The veritable JONAS L. ROBINSON but recently received, at the hands of Southern Democrats, such a rebuke as all such changelings should receive at the hands of honorable men of all parties. He, like Dr. Fitch, has been striving by word and deed, to convince the South that he had repented of all former political sins, and was now ready to be baptised into full fellowship in the Pro-Slavery church.

Southern gentlemen very naturally and rationally conclude, that if gentlemen would play false to the Freeman of the North, they might at some unguarded moment be tempted into a betrayal of the South also. Hence their want of confidence.

A Bill passed the Senate yesterday, and the House to-day, authorizing the issue of twenty millions of dollars worth of Treasury Notes, of the denomination of one hundred dollars, to meet a deficiency in the Treasury, to pay the current expenses of the Government for the present year. Thus indirectly establishing a Government Bank for the time being; and sending forth Government paper to take the place of gold and silver, which Democrats, have up to the present time, claimed as the only true and proper currency for the Government, and which the President in his late Message so highly eulogized.

Republican members did every thing in their power to prevent such an issue of paper, by proposing the sale of Government Stocks or Bonds, of a denomination so large as to prevent them from being used as a circulating medium. But such propositions however were voted down by almost a strictly party vote; and we will soon find these notes circulating in the country, to the amount of twenty millions of dollars, instead of that amount of gold and silver. So much then, for Democratic consistency upon the subject of our currency.

DOUGLAS replied to Dr. FITCH in a speech full of bitterness and withering sarcasm; showed the fallacy of the Doctors reasoning; his inconsistency with the President, who he was trying to defend, and in a very genteel manner hinted that the Doctors previous record was probably not what it should be; but said he would not go back to old musty letters and records, and bring them up in judgment, in a case where they were not strictly in the issue.

DOUGLAS is the best gladiator in a running fight, I have ever seen. He parries blows, come from what quarter they may with a masterly hand, and returns them with a force that is always felt. He remarked to-day that he would reply to gentlemen one at a time, as long as his strength lasted, or he felt like it; and if they tired him out by their repeated attacks, he would recruit himself and then give the whole squad one general raking fire.

You are probably not aware of the great disadvantage by which DOUGLAS is surrounded here. There is a powerful and side pressure in favor of Slavery surrounding our National Capitol. But few men are found here, except the members from the Free States, who have the independence, if they possess the disposition, to speak against the powers that be, or to even hint that Slavery is wrong—morally or politically. It is in the great Northern and Western portions of this Nation, that Freedom's friends are to be found. It is here that the freedom of thought of speech, and the press, are enjoyed in their fullest sense. It is here that the patriot who dare proclaim his love of freedom finds sympathisers, and friends. It is here that the doctrines proclaimed by DOUGLAS will find an approving response in the hearts of men of all parties. It is to them, he must look to sustain him in this, the hour of his trouble. And although he has done and said many things heretofore that I think had better have been left undone, and unsaid; I can if he remains firm, and proves himself sincere in his present position for the past, and to open a new account with him. It is now after midnight, and I must close.

AMICUS.

The Kansas news are important. The Constitution, with Slavery, has been adopted. The returns are meagre, the Free State men not voting. There were no votes received at Lawrence, and at Topeka the poll books were not opened. Nothing heard from Leavenworth. Gov. DENVER has entered upon the duties of his office. He announces that as his views accord with those of the President, he will "have no difficulty in carrying them out." He tells the people that if a majority are dissatisfied with what has been done, they will soon have an opportunity of making a change at the ballot-box.

Since the above was written, Leavenworth has been heard from. See contiguous column.

The Markets. There has been but little change in the Cincinnati Market since our last issue. Hogs perhaps a shade higher, say, from \$4 75 to \$5. Flour \$3 50 for superfine.

In Wheat the market is steady at 60c to 65c for red, and 70c to 80c for white. Corn is unsettled at 25 to 30c; oats 30c.

Potatoes dull at 30c. Apples are in fair demand at \$1 40 to \$2 50 per bbl. according to quality.

As to Groceries, Sugar is worth 6 and 6½ for low fair to good fair; demand moderate. Molasses sells at 26 to 26½. Coffee dull at 10½ to 10¾.

The Commercial says: "The Money market increases in stringency and the demand is pressing." "Owing to the low price of all kinds of produce in New York the amount going forward is very small and the various Railroads are doing nothing."

A Chicago paper shows by figures, that after paying the freight and charges on a barrel of Flour, from that place to New York, and selling it there, the net proceeds for the Chicago owner would be \$1 85; according to this, after paying for the grinding and coopers, labor, etc., the net proceeds for the farmer who raised the wheat, would be about nothing.

DOUGLAS.

We clip the following racy letter from the Indianapolis Daily Journal of the 28th inst: DOUGLAS is firm as a rock. They can't move him. They are badgering him daily. Fitch tried it to-day and got bit. Douglas fights back like a tiger, and shows his claws at any and all of them. Fitch was small game for him. The Democrats are very sore. Bright and Fitch will be sent home, and more than that, it is currently said, "that no Governor's appointment can fill the place." I think both points will be decided at once. At any rate, if they come back with a Governor's appointment they will be sneered at.

Jim Hughes has been on his feet, but can't shine. Banks is giving them "goose" on their Treasury Note Bill. "Pity he goes home so soon. He is clearly leader here. Bright seems absent during this Kansas debate. It is said Jeff Davis is whetting his teeth for an attack on Douglas. If he bites, look out. Douglas will then "spread." He will open the slave and disunion gash wide and deep, I guess, and make it impassable and incurable forever.

Borden, they say, is to go Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands. Well, Borden is a clever fellow, but Democracy is a hard road for him to travel. R. J. Walker is sick here, but he is not against Buchanan. Nicaragua Walker is to be put down. They are all down on him, and the chances are that he will have to run, or be caught by the natives and hanged. I hope the last. They'll put him to jail certain, if he comes back, as a pirate.

There is a great crowd here. The new Hall is, I think, a failure. It is roomy, but gaudy, "gingerbready," and so far across it that you can't tell any one without a spy-glass. I learned to-day that Ohio goes nearly solid for Douglas as Kansas. The Union threatens head, and neck, to go with the Southern man has yet opened his lips in the Senate against Douglas, but they are all set except Kentucky, and B-I, and, possibly, Reed of North Carolina.

O. K.

In the English House of Commons, they will not hear a man speak at length who is not known beforehand to have something to say. They cheer him down, cough him down, laugh him down, clap him down, stamp him down, or go down themselves to dinner. So, remarks the Philadelphia Ledger, it will now become at Washington, a few of the really great men will make just as many really great speeches as ever. But the business of the country is rapidly coming to be more transacted by sharp, short, pointed debating speeches, with the quick witted retort, than prosaic orations.—Senators Bigler and Douglas have illustrated this.—[National Era.]

The vote in Oregon on the State Constitution against Slavery has not disappointed expectation. In six counties the vote was, for Slavery 252, against it 1,324. In Monroe county, not included in the above count, there is 800 majority against Slavery. The vote for excluding free colored persons from the Territory is just as large.—The policy of the Territory seems to be, to keep out all inferior races from a Free State. Oregon will doubtless be admitted into the Union under this Constitution.—[National Era.]

The Washington correspondent of the South, elegantly says: "It was a spectacle, as it struck your correspondent, more curious than agreeable, the administration of the oath of office to the distinguished Californian by that hoary-headed traitor, Giddings of Ohio, who, as the oldest member of the House, performed this duty for the Speaker. The yellow-livered abolitionist, with his vulgar, sensual face, and his broad shoulders, looked lustier than ever, and likely to last the session through without any more dramatic swoonings on the floor, unless some one should undertake to 'Summerise the old wretch.'"

Latest from Kansas.

How the Voting was Done.

MISSOURIANS ORDERED TO LEAVE.

[BY THE 9 O'CLOCK P. M. MAIL.]

(From the Cincinnati Times.)

LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T.

December 21, 1857.

EDITORIAL TIMES:—Our city has been in a state of intense excitement all day. To-day the voting on the Constitution took place, and the Free State men have decided not to vote or interfere with the voting in any manner, everything went off quietly until about 11 A. M., when the polls were surrounded by about 100 Missourians on foot, and about 70 on horseback. It is very easy to tell a Missourian, and any man or child in the Territory can pick one of these "slander Missourians" from among a thousand people very easily. These men had been voting all the morning, and about 11 o'clock some of the Free State men began to challenge them.

They were sworn by kissing the Bible, and then asked if "they were inhabitants of the Territory?" To which they would reply, "I am for the present." The Judges would take their ballots, and call out their names. In two or three cases men swore that they were citizens of Missouri, but paid taxes here, and therefore claimed the right to vote, and the Judges deposited their ballots in the box, and recorded their names as electors! This is not a rumor—as I present myself and witnessed the whole scene.

On the opposite shore of the river—a view was presented similar to a "Duck Creek Camp Meeting" at Cincinnati—the woods were black with the horses of the Missourians, who, to save the ferrage, had crossed on foot.

They could be plainly seen from this side. All those things visible at one view almost, and all coming at the same time, were more than the citizens could bear. A man with a tin horn, some five feet long, was placed upon a horse, and rode through the streets, calling on the citizens to assemble at the Mayor's office, at 1 o'clock. In about 15 minutes over 1,000 persons were there, many of them bringing double barreled shot guns, Sharpe's rifles, old muskets, and indeed every description of gun imaginable. Besides these, every man had a Colt's revolver on his hip. Just at this juncture the following "ticket" was freely circulated among the crowd:

TO HELL.

WITH THE

LECOMPTON CONSTITUTION.

The excitement produced by the distribution of this ticket is beyond description. It seemed for sometime as if it were impossible to quiet the people. At last Mr. Dickinson, a merchant, obtained a hearing, and said that as citizens needed arms worse than anything else, he knew where fifty stand were stored in this city, which had been taken from the Free State men over a year ago, and if they would follow him he would get them. The crowd went en masse, and the warehouse being locked, they battered down the door, brought out the muskets and distributed them among the crowd.

Capt. Dickinson—who had served in the Mexican war—was then formally elected commander of the company. He immediately marched his men to the river, and placed a squad of twenty on the ferry boat, to arrest any of the Missourians who attempted to return. A large body of men was seen on their horses on the opposite shore, but when they looked upon the glittering guns upon the levee, and the ferry boat started for them, they wheeled their horses, put spur, and very suddenly disappeared in the woods of Missouri. One of the Missourians said to me this afternoon, "that it was getting too hot for Pro-Slavery men in this Territory, and he didn't think he would ever trouble them again."

The city Marshal arrested four Missourians who confessed to voting! It was rumored that Judge Lecompton was issuing a writ of habeas corpus, to take these men from the custody of the Marshal, and immediately Capt. Dickinson stationed a squad of twenty-five Americans and twelve Germans to resist the execution of the writ! And all the people cried Amen! At 3½ o'clock, P. M., Capt. Dickinson marched his men in front of the polls, the Judges became excited, put up the shutters, and jumped out of the back window. Capt. Dickinson said no one need be alarmed, that he came not to molest or touch the polls, but he gave notice to any and every Missourian present, to leave the town in twenty minutes or he would arrest them.

They were very scarce long before this, they had not left the city, but were "housed." John Calhoun, in company with the Deputy United States Marshal, went post haste to Fort Leavenworth and induced General Harney to dispatch 100 United States troops to defend the polls. The troops arrived at 4½, under command of Capt. Marchant. Twenty men were placed immediately in front of the window where the ballots were taken, and the balance were stationed round the corner of the "Planters' House."

Capt. Dickinson, as soon as he heard the U. S. troops had arrived, marched his company immediately in front of them, when the U. S. troops gave three hearty cheers for the citizen soldiers. The compliment being returned, Capt. Marchant remarked that he did not come down here to fight the Free State men. It is almost a settled fact that if the Government troops were ordered to fire on the Free State men, they would immediately go over to the citizens' side. They are almost all with the Free State side. Calhoun staid at the Fort, and is there still. While I am writing, 10 o'clock at night, the Free State men are marching by with drum and life.

H. P. M.—Have just returned from witnessing the burning of the effigy of John Calhoun. It was burnt in front of the Planters' House; where his son and daughter—a very pretty lady of twenty—were.

Not a pro-slavery man could be seen, not a word was said against the procedure, and when the effigy blazed up, lighting the whole atmosphere, the guns of the Free State men were seen pointed at every window in the "Planters' House."

If but one shot had been fired from

the "Planters," the war would have commenced, and in less than three days there would not have been a single one of these lawless villains left. The excitement is immense. A single fight or quarrel between a Pro-Slavery and a Free State man would set the ball in motion. The citizens are unable to find a single man to quarrel with.

I have just learned that the Missourians who have been arrested, have been released on one thousand dollars bail by the acting Mayor.

The U. S. troops were marched back to the Fort at 6 P. M., when the polls closed. It is said two hundred and fifty votes were polled, all for the "Constitution with Slavery!" We have not heard a word from Kickapoo, but suppose they have polled two or three thousand votes, out of a population of about one hundred and twenty!

The reported troubles at Fort Scott prove to be untrue.

It is rumored here that the Democrats opposed to the Lecompton Constitution, intend to rebuke the Administration by nominating Secretary Stanton for Governor of Kansas, at their Convention to be held in this city next Tuesday. Poor Buck! He has no friends in Kansas.

KANSAS ELECTION.

Slavery Constitution Carried by a Large Majority.

GEN. DENVER ASSUMED GOVERNORSHIP OF THE TERRITORY.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 28.

Kansas advises to the 22d of the Republican state that the Constitution with Slavery has been carried by a large majority.

The returns are meagre. The following is the "Pro-Slavery" vote as far as heard from: Shawnee 765; Atchua 200; and Lexington about the same.

It is reported that a large body of men have gone to Lecompton to seize upon the Territorial Arms. A letter dated Lawrence, Dec. 21st says that Lane has gone to Fort Scott with the avowed intention to destroy that place, exterminate the Pro-Slavery settlers at the Shawnee reservation and carry the war into Missouri.

General Denver assumed the Government of the Territory, and has issued an address in which he exhorts the citizens to appeal to the ballot-box for the settlement of their difficulties. He makes copious extracts from the President's instructions, as indicative of the line of policy which he designs to pursue. He also states that Calhoun has invited himself and the presiding officers of both Houses of the Territorial Legislature to be present at the counting of the returns of the election on the 21st inst.

There is nothing authentic from Fort Scott.

THE MORMON ELDERS.

(From the Washington National Era.)

The people of Mormondom are nothing—the priests are everything. Like the people of some of the European States, they are not represented by newspapers or men—they are governed.

Files of the Deseret News reach us, which contain philosophical reports of sermons preached by the Mormon Elders and President Young. They are the more important from the fact that these Elders rule the people, and shape the conduct of the Polygamian nation.

Brigham Young is especially severe upon Mr. Buchanan. He says: "I will say, in reference to President Buchanan, that for his outrageous wickedness in this movement he shall wear the yoke as long as he lives; he shall be belted about by his party with the yoke on his neck, until they have accomplished their ends, and he can do no more for them, and his name shall be forgotten; and 'Old Bright,' as Brother Kimball calls him, shall be free. I am persuaded that, for their horrible, wicked treatment to this people, the only lawful people in the United States, the only people who know the worth of the Constitution—they will be sorely punished."

"After doing what they already have done to this people, after sending among us the fifth and sixth of all creation (as some of the officers were) as officers of the Government, contrary to the genius of our Institutions, I want to tell them that, though they continue to send poor, pusillanimous curses here to be Government officers, we will not submit to it, troops or no troops. I shall tell them this in plainness and simplicity, and they shall find that in my simplicity I will try to sustain so righteous a position. And I believe that the point is yielded, both in Europe and America. And I believe they acknowledge that Brigham is a man of his word; and I have come to the conclusion that we will not again have officers thrust upon us contrary to our consent, the Lord helping us."

It is possible that Brigham's prophecy respecting the President may prove true, but not, we think, for the reason given. The concluding paragraph is decided enough and rebellious enough, we hope, to satisfy the Administration.

Elder Long is also one of the rebellious preachers. His language, bating the pious cant, would grace well the columns of a Slave-Driving, fire-eating newspaper. He said, in the course of a sermon delivered in the "Tabernacle":

"We have the knowledge of those things, and we have the greatest reason to be thankful of any people upon the face of the earth. If others ought to do right, we more. Be full of love and of compassion to your fellow-beings, full of kindness, such as human beings can possess, for that is our business. The only business that we have on hand is to build up the kingdom of God, and prepare the way of the Son of Man."

"If you do your duty in this respect, you need not be afraid of mobs, nor of forces, sent out in violation of the very genius of our Free Institutions, holding you till mobs kill you. Mobs?—Yes; for where is there the least particle of authority, either in our Constitution or laws, for sending troops here, or even for appointing civil officers contrary to the voluntary consent of the governed? We came here without any help from our enemies, and we intend to stay as long as we please."

"They say that their army is legal, and I say that such a statement is as false as hell, and that they are as rotten as a pumpkin that has been frozen seven times, and then melted in a hot oven. Come on with your thousands of illegally-ordered troops, and I will promise you, in the name of Israel's God, that you shall melt away as the snow before a July sun."

Elder Kimball is more soft-hearted. He pleads the Gentiles. He exhorts to brotherly love: "Brethren and sisters, do not be angry with them, for they are in the hands of God. Instead of feeling a spirit to punish them, or any thing like wrath, you love your religion, and you will see the day when you will pray God to turn away from your eyes the sight of their afflictions."

"There are thousands and millions in the United States and in the world, whose hearts are like an aspen leaf, because of this little handful of people in Utah. Pity them, for they know not whom they are fighting against; they know not their destiny."

"This army that is reported to be coming to this place, know no more about you and me than you know about the interior of China; they go because they are sent. If they have any real character, the soldiers themselves would turn round and tell the officers to go to hell; they would take a stampede, and if their officers urged them to come and fight this people, they would turn round upon them, or tell them to do it themselves."

But these Mormon Elders will discover, before the year 1858 has ended, that they will have something to do besides preaching boasting sermons. Severe fighting, submission, or flight, is before them. If they stand fight, they will be destroyed; if they humbly bow before authority after so much bragging, they are disgraced; and, in case of flight, they sacrifice all but their lives. The homes they have built for themselves in the wilderness will be desolated, and the property saved by industry will be sacrificed. In view of these impending events, a little more modesty on the part of President Young and his Elders is, we think, the dictate of good taste.

Highly Important from Mexico.—The Constitution Overthrown—Commons Fort Declared Dictator.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 26.

The steamship Tennessee, from Vera Cruz, with dates from the City of Mexico to the 7th inst., has arrived at this port.

The news is important. On the 10th inst., the garrison at Tehuayha, pronounced in favor of dissolving the Congress and overthrowing the Constitution; also declaring Com-mo-nist Absolute Dictator.

Vera Cruz followed the example, and it was supposed that the other States would soon follow.

The Tennessee brings later advices from Yucatan. The Reactionists had captured Sisal, which has again been retaken by the Government troops.

Philadelphia Items.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26.

There was much rowdiness in the streets last night. Several shooting affairs occurred in the suburbs, two of which resulted fatally. It is reported that a woman cut her husband's throat. Senator Douglas arrived in town last night, and is stopping at the Girard House.